

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

#### ANY QUESTIONS?—

Mr. Strachey has ordered a cut of twenty *per cent.* in coffee imports. In 1932 ("Ask your Dad"), twenty billion pounds of coffee was dumped into the sea, in addition to that burnt under boilers. Question:

Would you rather go short of coffee, and pay three times as much for inferior coffee under Socialism, or see large quantities wasted, after you have bought as much as you want of the world's best coffee, under capitalism? There is a third alternative but we won't detain you with it.

In 1910 there were 512,000 habitable vacant houses in England and Wales.

If we are to believe (and, ourselves, we do believe) articles which have appeared recently in the *Saturday Evening Post* (U.S.A.), the United States have created one more record—they have produced a man, General Stilwell, appointed and supported by President Roosevelt, who lost a whole sub-continent and Empire, single handed.

Stilwell ("Vinegar Joe"), who is fortunately now dead, appears to have been a man who could be relied upon confidently to wreck any undertaking from the smallest to the largest. We are not at the moment concerned to elaborate the excellent description of the process contained in the *Post* articles but to note that the brilliant and ignored General and Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, alone stood between the British Forces in India and their almost total destruction by a crazy megalomaniac who wished to throw them into the forests of Burma to satisfy his personal ambitions.

The conquered Germans in the Western Zone of Berlin are giving food parcels to the British officials, who are badly fed with poor food paid for with "occupation marks" which will not be accepted by any of the good German restaurants.

Lord Balfour of Inchrye is enquiring who really did win the war. He should watch the Americans in Berlin.

After repeated protests on the bulk poisoning of bulk-bought and bulk-processed flour by the agency of agene, a poisonous bleaching gas, Mr. Strachey has decided that some other form of bread-bleaching shall be tried to see if it is less poisonous or more. The alternative of letting us eat non-poisoned, untreated, flour is of course entirely ruled out by Full Employment for Chemical Trusts. *Nicht wahr?*

#### "CHINESE FREEMASONS REVIVE SUN YAT SEN DAYS.

"Fourteen delegates from North and South America are attending their third biennial convention in Vancouver. They intend to formulate Freemasonry's policy towards China. Mr. Wong said it would be next Monday or Tuesday before delegates decide the course to follow.

"Vancouver's choice as scene of the two-continent conference has strong historical significance—major planning for

the 1911 revolution was carried out at Freemason's Hall at 5, East Pender Street.

"Dr. Sun Yat Sen headed that 1911 meeting here. He sat at the same pearl-inlaid table that Freemasons are using for the current conference . . ."—*Vancouver News Herald*.

This may explain the long visit paid to Vancouver about two years ago by Sir Victor Sassoon in which he advocated the elimination of the British Empire as a separate entity. We have always considered that visit worth close contemplation.

You, reader, probably live within reasonable distance of a town, large or small. Go into that town and consider the buildings and their contents, the factories, mills and offices. How much of the product of the activities actually carried on in those buildings do you actually consume? Don't allow yourself to be deflected in your consideration by such abstractions as the dollar shortage, *etc.* Could you live a pleasant life if you actually made yourself the things you actually use?

When, if ever, a competent historian writes the history of the industrial (factory) revolution, he will stress two points (a) that it brought the world to the edge of destruction, if not over. (b) that it was the most colossal fraud ever perpetrated on humanity for the purpose of bringing economic activity under financial domination.

### "British" Influence in World Affairs

"The United Nations report on Full Employment which is being much discussed, particularly in Washington, owes most to the contribution of Mr. Nicholas Kaldor, the British member of the Commission of five which produced it. Mr. Kaldor was born in Hungary but has lived in England since he came here as a student at the age of eighteen. He was recognised before the war as one of the most brilliant products of the London School of Economics. His work on the U.S. strategic bombing survey and on the economic appendix to the Beveridge report on full employment attracted wider notice. . . . Now the tremendous Full Employment report has tackled the hardest questions of world trade. Kaldor, who has just taken an appointment at King's College, Cambridge, arrives there with an aura of world importance about him."—*The Observer*, January 29.

### Responsibility

" . . . It is utterly erroneous—but so very easy for those who are to blame!—to claim that the convulsions of history and all great political movements generally are not due to the doings of any single man or group of men, but that they, like the weather or an earthquake, are due to unknown and unknowable forces . . . This is the German doctrine, a result of the philosophy of the Subconscious; it may appeal, as an excuse, to an unsuccessful criminal. As a matter of fact, human events are controlled by human beings . . . and they can be controlled by acting on those same human beings . . ."

—Léon Daudet, *Mémoires*.

## The Divorce from Reality

J. M. Lalley in *Human Events* (Washington, D.C.) reviews as follows Siegfried Giedion's "Space, Time and Architecture," published by the Harvard University Press:—

Some readers of *Human Events*, I trust are familiar with another fascinating work by the Swiss Professor Giedion called *Mechanization Takes Command*, reviewed in this space a few years ago. In that book he essayed to show how the characteristic schizophrenia of the modern mind and the fragmentations of modern culture are intimately related to modern methods of work and production, and to the progressive divisions of labour; and according to Professor Giedion's compatriot, Dr. Max Picard, this atomisation and irrelevance of life finds its ultimate political expression in the totalitarian state. Professor Giedion's theme was developed through a study of the transformations wrought by industrialism in household furnishings and various other intimate and humble artifacts. The present work, which has been re-issued in a new and enlarged edition, embodies some famous lectures given at Harvard more than a decade ago, in which Professor Giedion demonstrates that schizophrenia, or dissociation, is also manifest in our sprawling, amorphous and unmanageable cities.

The root disorder of our times, and peculiar to the industrial epoch, as Professor Giedion tells us, is an almost total separation of thought and feeling. The modern man has not been able to adjust his imaginative and æsthetic faculties either to the radical implications of his new mathematical theories or to the outward changes that have resulted from the accelerating advance of the natural sciences. With the accumulation of discoveries science itself has disintegrated into specialities, each intelligible only to initiates. Man is now unable to control his technologies but is instead controlled by them. In short, there is no longer any general vision of reality in which all the elements of culture and civilisation can be harmonised. It was from such visions that the various "styles" in the history of Western art were engendered and matured; in every age that produced a distinctive style an intimate inter-relationship among its art, architecture, mathematics and social and political conditions is traceable. The absence of style in our own epoch is both the cause and effect of the prevalent feeling among those who inhabit it that life has somehow lost all relevance and dignity. The conscious awareness of this may mean either that we are approaching the final dis-integration of culture or that we are crossing the threshold of a new epoch of artistic achievement. Some of the most interesting pages of Professor Giedion's book show how the seeming eccentricities of modern painting and sculpture, such as cubism and futurism, represent an intuitive perception and application of the new relationships of time, space and movement, much as the characteristics of the baroque landscape were anticipated in the perspectives of the Renaissance painters.

The vital force of the baroque spirit—the Counter Reformation, the rise of the great monarchies, the mathematical innovations of Leibnitz, Kepler and Newton—may be studied in its monumental architecture, in its churches and palaces and vistas, and in the effort of the builders to realize the notion of special infinity in elaborate vaulting and domes and undulating facades. The monuments of the Nineteenth Century, however, afford no such revelations; for its conspicuous architecture represents merely the series of "revivals," classical or romantic, in which the age strove for stability amid change by futile and sterile imitations of the past. The true genius of the Nineteenth Century must be

sought rather in its utilitarian structures such as factories, warehouses, grain elevators, where the revolutions of form deriving from the use of new materials are first made manifest. The consequence of the ever widening distance between the taste of the period and the tendencies inherent in the new methods of construction led to an all-pervasive artificiality, since it was necessary that the true character of everything be masked.

## Dr. Evatt

"One of the interesting phases of current Australian politics is the crumbling reputation of Dr. Evatt.

"Stepping down, as he did, from the High Court Bench, no man entered the political arena under higher auspices.

"In his eight years in Federal politics he achieved international repute—singularly enough, a greater reputation than he enjoyed in Australia.

"And yet, notwithstanding these two facts, his reputation today is fading—even in his own Party.

"In his electorate of Barton, with a politically inexperienced and little-known woman as his opponent, he has only just managed to scrape home. At the last election he won by the huge majority of 11,112.

"I was discussing Dr. Evatt with a Labour politician some months ago and I asked him frankly just how Dr. Evatt was regarded in the Party.

"He replied that Dr. Evatt was highly regarded for his legal mind, but somehow he 'didn't inspire confidence.'

"He wouldn't elaborate on that. Many people have remarked to me that they regarded Dr. Evatt as a 'dangerous man.' Some suspected him of being 'in league with the Internationalists of Wall Street'—whatever that may mean.

"Others point apprehensively to his pro-Zionist sympathies. Others associate him with World Government tendencies."—*The New Era* (Sydney).

### KNOW YOUR ENEMY:

#### The Financier-Socialist Plotters:

being Mr. Eric Butler's Notes on the Fabian-Socialist Society adapted for the purposes of the General Election in Great Britain. The first paragraph of the Introduction is a quotation from **The Brief for the Prosecution**, p. 80:—

"No civilisation is tolerable which suppresses agitation from within its own borders against an existing condition, however mistaken that agitation may be. **But no civilisation can survive which will permit members of an alien culture to settle within its borders in order to make the exploitation of grievances real or fancied into a highly lucrative profession.** It is remarkable that the British Dominions overseas are in the highest degree sensitive to any suggestion of interference from the official British Government in London, while tolerating barely concealed attempts to impose, via specially trained representatives of the London School of Economics working in conjunction with the Central Banks, a comprehensive tyranny entirely foreign in its origin and character."

Price: 6d. Obtainable from:—

W. L. Richardson, Lawers, by Aberfeldy, Scotland.

## PARLIAMENT

### THE ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS

The royal proclamations dissolving Parliament and ordering the issue of writs for the general election were issued on February 3, 1950. The proclamation dissolving Parliament runs:

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament which stands prorogued to Tuesday the fourteenth day of February instant: We do, for that end, publish this Our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday, the fourteenth day of February instant.

"And We being desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet Our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all Our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, We have given order that Our Chancellor of Great Britain and our Governor of Northern Ireland do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs, in due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: and We do hereby also, by this Our royal proclamation under Our Great Seal of Our realm, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by Our said Chancellor and Governor respectively, for causing the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons who are to serve in the said Parliament to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, Our said Parliament on Wednesday the first day of March next, which writs are to be returnable in due course of law.

"Given at Our court at Sandringham, this third day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty, and in the fourteenth year of Our reign."

"God Save the King."

Other proclamations command the Scottish peers to assemble on February 21 to choose the sixteen peers to sit in the House of Lords; order the Lord High Chancellor and the Governor of Northern Ireland to issue the writs for the new Parliament; dissolve the Convocations of Canterbury and York; and order the Lord Chancellor to issue writs for the new Convocations, returnable on May 23 in the case of Canterbury, and May 24 in the case of York.

### The National Debt

In 1949 Britain's National Debt was £25,168,000,000. In 1914 it was less than £700,000,000, and in March 31, 1939, it amounted to £7,131,000,000.

"That is a terrifying burden," comments the Financial Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, "but its real weight depends largely on the form of the debt and who holds it." He summarises an attempt to clarify these points made in the current *Midland Bank Review*:

"What is known as the 'total dead-weight debt,' the writer [in the *Midland Bank Review*] explains, can be divided into four main parts: the funded debt the internal floating debt, the external debt, and what he terms 'other internal

debt.' The funded debt—that part which the Government is not obliged to repay on a certain date—amounted to £3,901,000,000 at the end of last March, the largest item being the £1,911,000,000 of 3½ per cent War Loan. The floating debt amounted to £5,897,000,000, mainly composed of Treasury bills and Treasury deposit loans borrowed from the banks. The external debt, made up of the American and Canadian loans, was £1,595,000,000. The greater part of the 'sterling balances' is held in the form of Treasury bills and thus appears as part of the internal debt. The rest of the National Debt—more than half of it—included Defence Bonds, Saving Certificates, tax reserve certificates held by industry, and interest-free notes held by the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. It is the second half of the debt, of course, that causes instability.

"The writer suggests that at least one-fifth of the National Debt is in the hands of Government departments which last March held £406,000,000 of floating debt and £3,347,000,000 of other debt. This does not include the holdings of the Bank of England Issue Department nor of the Exchange Equalisation Account. Allowing for these, the article estimates that the departments probably held between £5,000,000,000 and £5,500,000,000. Another £3,000,000,000 of the debt was in the hands of the banks, and assurance companies held over £900,000,000. Thus roughly one-half of the total marketable Government securities (or a quarter of the total National Debt) is in what may be called firm hands—public departments, banks, insurance undertakings, and similar holders.

"The amount of interest paid on this debt in 1948-9 was £495,500,000; this works out at about 2 per cent. per annum on the whole debt. In 1938-9 the charge was £218,000,000 and the average rate about 3 per cent. The fall in the annual rate is due both to the "cheap" money policy and to the larger proportion of shorter-dated securities. What the chances are of cutting the rate still further depends, apart from the current condition of the stock markets, on the opportunities for conversion. In the next five years the Government will have to redeem securities amounting to £2,050,000,000, and a further £850,000,000 if it wished."

### Here as There

"Last Saturday's decisive vote against the Labour-Socialists does not mean that the basic policy of the Socialists has been defeated. While agreeing that the defeat of the Labour-Socialists will create a more favourable situation for an extension of the anti-totalitarian campaign, we want to make it clear that we have no illusions about the policies which Mr. Menzies, Mr. Casey, and other Liberal-Socialists are going to try and pursue. If any of our readers feel that we are being unduly critical of the new Government before it has even taken office, we ask them to watch future events closely. We feel that these events are going to teach many non-Socialists the truth of what we have consistently maintained: that all modern Governments irrespective of their labels, have been increasingly used by the totalitarian economic planners and the international groups whose interests they serve, to centralise power.

"The real meaning of Socialism is the centralisation of all power into one set of hands. If the Liberals and Country

(continued on page 7)

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### Liberation

It is not out of place on the eve of a general election of much importance, when the Liberal Party, with its Samuels and Simons *etc.*, is making such a fuss, that we should remind ourselves of the mentality of those in control of its executive.

Last Autumn an Order of the Day was issued to all the party's stalwarts in preparation for what is now before us; a sort of directive as to how to facilitate the Liberal come-back. It gives enthusiasts an electioneering motif in the form of a slogan "It's time we had the Liberals back," with suggestions for its application. "Repeat our slogan ten times a day . . . you may find it difficult at first . . . we are all a little shy at heart . . . but it is easy once you have started. When people ask you the time answer, 'It's time we had the Liberals back.' Ask people 'What's the time?' and give the answer yourself: 'It's time we had the Liberals back.' Chant this slogan at political meetings . . . begin today to phone people at random . . . use this battle-cry in your electoral material . . . until all Britain will say, 'It's time we had the Liberals back.'"

"One million cards with a drawing of Big Ben and the motto have already been distributed to the constituencies. More will follow."

To anyone who has read any accounts of the Nazi-Communist elections in Germany in 1932, which brought Hitler to power, the above will sound very familiar. To such naive, childish levels did the propaganda descend, of one of the most bitter and tough contests in all electoral history. And the model of the tactics used, on the showing of those who instigated them, was taken from the Paris of the French Revolution, where Liberty, Equality and Fraternity as practised under Totalitarian systems, were first exhibited.

This is the sub-adult mind at work. As St. Paul said: "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child. But when I became a man I put away childish things." Politics is a matter for statesmen.

### Mr. Churchill and The Constitutional Issue

A correspondent sends us a marked copy of the *Sunday Express* report of Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Woodford, Essex, on January 28, pointing out the virtual omission of references to the constitutional issue from the reports of both *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*:—

After "Why should queues become a permanent, continuous feature of our life," the *Sunday Express* reports as follows:—

"Our earnest hope is that it may be granted to us to proclaim not the continuance, but the doom, of the queues

and restore the normal relations between the shopkeepers and the public.

"But beware! For we may be at the parting of the ways. The wisdom of our forbears for more than 300 years has sought the division of power in the Constitution.

"Crown, Lords and Commons have been checks and restraints upon one another.

"The limitation of the power of absolute monarchy was the cause for which, as Liberals used to say, 'Hampden died in the field and Sidney on the scaffold.'

"The concentration of all power over the daily lives of ordinary men and women in what is called 'the State' exercised by what is virtually single-chamber government, is a reactionary step contrary to the whole trend of British history and to the message we have given to the world. . . ." (*etc.*)

### A "Relic"

"The General Election to-day is a survival from a very different past. It is one of the few effective relics of the theory of checks and balances. The development of the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty and the concentration in the Cabinet of a mass of power far greater than Henry VIII or Cromwell could have dreamed of have made the English Constitution, as Blackstone or even Bagehot knew it, a historical curiosity. The successive extensions of the parliamentary franchise have enabled the House of Commons to attain a position which utterly dwarfs that of the Crown or the House of Lords. But they have done more than that. They have established the doctrine that because almost every adult possesses the right to vote the exercise of that right constitutes the sum of his or her political action; that, the votes having been cast, there are no remaining rights, in morality, in political theory, in law, which can protect the subject against the mass of power which he has helped to launch."—W. L. Burn in *The Nineteenth Century and After*.

### Correspondence

The Editor, *The Social Crediter*.

Sir,—A recent number of *The Social Crediter* contained a reference to the unorthodoxy of my views from the Social Credit standpoint, followed by the sinister piece of information that the name of one of my Agents is Mrs. Osborne Samuel.

Mrs. Osborne Samuel, however, happens to be of Irish, not Jewish, extraction and her late husband was a Nonconformist minister, not a Rabbi! She has exercised no influence on my views on monetary reform. It was Mr. Marshall Hattersley who first made it plain to me that the shortage of consumer purchasing power is not great enough, anyhow in this country, to justify the issue, through the Price Discount or National Dividend, of sufficient money to each individual recipient, for it to be worth the latter's while to collect it. That it would be desirable to finance the services of the State and of Local Government Authorities with new money and to substitute anti-inflation taxation for all forms of revenue taxation, was my own idea which no one suggested to me as an improvement on Social Credit.

Yours very truly,

BEDFORD.

Crowholt, Woburn, Bletchley, Bucks., January 28.

## "It Works"

By NORMAN F. WEBB

The crux of the approaching election is, of course, full employment. It is the keystone of the Labour manifesto, and will be the chief cry from their platform. For it is, in fact, the one achievement of their postwar tenure of power to which they can point without fear of effective criticism or contradiction on the positive side; and negatively they know it to be the weak spot in their opponents' armour, otherwise constructed on principles (or the lack of them) so exactly like their own. Mr. Morrison attempting to round up the lower middle classes in concert with his until-recently straying sheep-dog J. B. Priestley, has by no means a bad theme for his community singing parties, because the Conservatives, who have no alternative policy or inducement to offer, and therefore must protest their adherence to the Full Employment programme of the Workstatists, are more than suspect of cherishing a belief that a little spot of unemployment wouldn't do us any harm, which, however true it may be, is not nearly so good a basis for the co-operative vocal efforts of election audiences.

It is this point, and this alone—the question of the weekly wage—that makes any considerable swing away from the decision of 1945 most unlikely. And who can blame the British "workman"? For the very fact that he is not readily amenable to ideological fanaticism, of the kind that pins his faith on an abstraction such as Nationalisation, makes them doubly appreciative of the tangible fact of the weekly pay-packet—a soulless trifle, no doubt, but impossible to ignore when it is made to stand between the man and sheer want. On this short-term, materialistic basis, on which the election issue will be exclusively presented to the mass electorate, Socialism looks to the imaginative elector as though proved by the facts of the last five years to be a functioning system. Socialism works, as Mr. Priestley, God help him, said in his Labour Party broadcast; and he reiterated it, as though he wasn't quite sure if he had heard himself aright. "Yes, it works."

But that is only on the pay-packet level of bed and board: a stall and a rackful of hay. On that criterion so, too, does the Russian regime work. A farthing dip is light to those whose sun has gone down. Just so after due "conditioning" must the accused under the Soviet judicial procedure be brought to plead his own relative unworthiness—his abject failure to attain perfection which, of course, we all share alike—of any other fate than condemnation. In his case the conditioning process will have taken the form of deliberately conducting the unfortunate human personality downwards from one comparative plane to another till, as it were, he touches bottom in the cellar at the foot of the lift shaft, at a level where the opportunity merely to stand up among his fellow human beings and declare his share of guilt for the palpable evils of this world, appears like mercy.

It is to the same devilish conditioning process that Great Britain is allowing herself to be subjected under a pressure abjectly supported by all her J. B. Priestleys, in and out of office; suborned "intellectuals" who have succumbed to the temptation to choose the easy Left in thought, rather than the strait and narrow Middle Course; as it were, to unhitch the waggon of their aspirations from its star and tack it on to the London Transport Board. Full Employment is to be the contracting target of the Work State, in place of the expanding opportunity offered by intelligently employed

technology of leading a full life. Actually and metaphorically what has happened is that the Christian standard both of behaviour and aim, which was raised in these islands over a thousand years ago, has been lowered, and the community has been persuaded to follow a road that inevitably leads downward from one painfully achieved criterion of judgment to a lower, towards the final degradation of all social and spiritual values, where decency, the simplest and yet in some strange way the highest of all human virtues ceases altogether to exist. At such levels communal soup and sleeping accommodation and even copulation in a Labour Camp above the Arctic circle can still truthfully be called a "working" system by the intellectual sychophants of the Party in power, in comparison with conditions a degree less lively and varied. "The grave's a fine and private place, But none, I think, do there embrace," as the seventeenth-century poet, Andrew Marvell, sardonically pointed out to his coy mistress.

Let the so-called Intelligentsia of this generation have a care. They have inherited a terrific load of responsibility from the preceding generation of their own kind—of which only Shaw remains, gibbering in unabashed nonogenarianism—who at the very apex of England's expansive triumph, took fright at the envious fulminations of Marx, and accepting the suggestions of his co-racialists, Ernest Cassel and Theodore Hertzl, the founder of Zionism, launched an attack on the natural, hierarchical constitution of this country, and started it on its downward course by way of such milestones as the Marconi Scandal and the Lyskey Tribunal from one declining standard of public decency to another and lower.

That was the achievement of the Liberal Intelligentsia of, particularly, the Edwardian era, the legacy which Mr. Priestley and his fellow Socialists inherited. Under the impact of its blighting results after five years' application, and the accumulating evidence of spiritual deterioration, Mr. Priestley, and no doubt many others of his kind, were lately beginning to see the light, or at least taking warning from what he himself described not long ago as the "appalling vista of flatness and dreariness compared with which a society composed of arrogant dukes and servile peasants, mad millionaires and ragged match-sellers, would be a treat." What mass-produced furniture a man's mind contains, to be sure! But Mr. Priestley, like so many other intellectuals, confuses the symptoms with the disease, and mistakes causes for effects. And how his mind hops, like a flea, from extreme Left to extreme Right. Ducal arrogance is not the only alternative to equalitarian drabness, any more than is plutocratic megalomania to degrading poverty. Can he not see that this blight, of the progressive spread of which over the English prospect he is a depressed witness, is the inevitable fate—or punishment, if you like—of a community that would set aside the fundamental Christian axiom and elevate means into ends? Can he not see that a policy of Full Employment is in direct contradiction of that axiomatic truth? It seems incredible that a course of modern education could have so deadened his ethical sense that he has ceased to believe that the denial of truth (correctness) brings retribution in every sphere of human activity from which there is no ultimate protection to be got, even from the ownership of lands and pedigree herds, in which he himself follows the fashion, since ownership itself is one of the sacrifices demanded by such false policies as that of Full Employment.

For if work is the end of life, the object for which we and all our systems and institutions exist, which is the Social-

ist conclusion—the *reductio ad absurdum* of dialectical materialism,—then the sooner Mr. Priestley and his fellow Intellectuals, and in fact, all of us, accustom our minds to the idea of limitless drabness, the better; for the Forced Labour Camp is by no means to be avoided as the ultimate haven of the majority of a society that has chosen employment as its goal, while it is still sentient enough to have the will to exist. It should be obvious, at least to the intelligent, that such a political philosophy as the Work State—if it can be called a philosophy—demands compulsion; since it is repudiated by every fibre of the human anatomy. When Adam Smith stated, in effect, that the object of co-operative production was individual consumption, he was delivered of a truism, something alive and that really *works*; something automatic in operation on an expanding and ever-ascending scale, as long that is, as society adheres firmly to the Christian principles involved. On the other hand when the Socialists—whether the Labour-Socialists or the Tory-Socialists makes not a great deal of difference—substituted the Marxian idea of Employment for Adam Smith's idea of Consumption, they promulgated a falsehood, something still-born, something that was not self-propulsive, but self-defeating; and which, while it undoubtedly *works*, works on the same principle as that of the glider obeying the physical laws of aerodynamics and gravity, by which what we call progress is made only at the expense of height.

One cannot refrain from comparing the two first Party broadcasts of the coming election, for Labour and Conservative; Mr. Priestley and Mr. Churchill, the self-made man and the Americanised Whig aristocrat. These two are both of them what may be termed intelligent, and in their several spheres eminently successful men. We hear both of them pledging their Parties to the policy of Full Employment and vying with one another in their Party's behalf for the credit of its initiation. Yet both of them are fully aware of the unsightly devastation, mental as well as physical, that five years of following that policy has brought. It was explicit in the flatness of their voices and lack of inspiration. For neither is of the real commissar type, such as the Bevans and Shinwells and Wilsons, *et al.*, that positively exults to see the social scene appreciably declining to where he can scramble on top and direct operations. But it is plain that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Priestley can discern nothing ahead in which to exult. They, along with the better elements of the nation in all parties and every social strata, are like the tired fishermen in the fourth Gospel who have been toiling at their nets all night and caught nothing. Is the time approaching, perhaps, when the intelligence of the nation—that which translates and makes vocal the deeper feelings of the people—will be ready to listen to the advice to try casting their nets on the right side of the ship in preference to the wrong?

### Jews and Government

The information in *The Jewish Chronicle* of January 6 that no Jews were elected to Parliament in the recent Australian General Election seems to suggest that the Australians preferred their own people to represent them!

In view of the forthcoming General Election in this country it seems that the elimination of Jews from our Parliament and Government is, in general, a desirable end. The natives of these islands should be represented by their kith and kin. They cannot be represented by people who are

imbued with a philosophy which is so utterly opposed to ours. In saying this, I wish no harm to the Jews; it is purely a matter of their appropriateness for a particular function. To my mind the sending of Jews to Parliament is as appropriate as making the Dalai Lama Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have Jews among my friends; I have also met some charming Japanese and Frenchmen. But if I found that most cabinet ministers in the British Parliament were Frenchmen by birth, though naturalised, I should think it odd, and if they were Japanese I should be astounded. Yet a like phenomena is happening in this country, and the present Cabinet is full of Jews. "We are masters now" epitomises the Jewish frame of mind. To become masters, they and their disciples are gradually subjecting this country to a totalitarian regime; they are driving a horse and cart through our constitution; they have approved of a host of unjust rules and regulations, while the introduction of retrospective legislation seems quite in order to that financial expert, lay preacher at St. Paul's and kinsman of the Webbs, Sir Stafford Cripps. One may well ask whether Sir Stafford, in association with some members of the cabinet, is bemused by fumes from the *Protocols*. The policy which is being followed, through excessive Zionist influence in key places, falls in so much with that described in the *Protocols* that the authorship of those documents is of no consequence. But the Zionist is most anxious to lull suspicion wherever it may occur.

A common assertion is that there are no Elders of Zion and that no minutes of their meetings are available; while frequent reference is made to the "Berne Judgment" without disclosing that it was quashed.

The *Protocols* do nothing more than portray a diabolical policy which has been ruthlessly and cunningly pursued for generations, perhaps for a thousand years. Under those circumstances it would be better to call them an allegory than a forgery.

A careful student of secret societies Mrs. Nesta H. Webster in her book, *Secret Societies* (Appendix II, page 408) says that she has always treated the authenticity of the *Protocols* as an open question but she says they "do represent the programme of world revolution, and that in view of their prophetic nature and of their extraordinary resemblance to the *Protocols* of certain secret societies in the past they were either the work of some such society or of someone profoundly versed in the lore of secret societies who was able to produce their ideas and phraseology. Whether the Jews as a sect or race are the chief authors of a World Revolution is unproven; but that they take very prominent parts in revolutionary activities and frequently write and act as if they were indeed 'the chosen' goes without saying. It is agreed by the Jews, according to the *Jewish World*, March 15, 1923, that 'Fundamentally Judaism is Anti-Christian,' and by the *Jewish Chronicle* of April 4, 1919, that many Jews are Bolsheviks because 'the ideals of Bolshevism at many points are consonant with the finest ideals of Judaism.' The Netherlands Minister at Petrograd in September 1918 reported that unless 'Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organised and worked by Jews who have no nationality, and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things.' The Reverend B. S. Lombard to Lord Curzon, March 23, 1919, who had lived in Russia ten years and through the

revolution, said—'It originated [the revolution] in German propaganda, and was, and is being carried out by international Jews . . . all business became paralysed . . . Jews became possessors of most of the business houses, and horrible scenes of starvation became common in the country districts.'"

These two extracts were written some thirty years ago. Today we find Bolshevism (now Communism) creeping over the world and the attack on our liberties is being intensified.

Thus *The Daily Graphic* in its editorial of November 11, 1948, exactly thirty years after the "war to end war" quotes a leading American industrialist, Mr. A. W. Robertson, on "the changes in England since the Socialists came to power." "No country in modern times has changed more," he said, adding, "Scientists tell me if you put a frog in a pail partly filled with water and slowly add hot water the frog will accept the change of temperature without motion until it is cooked." The paper comments: "We accept tamely a degree of interference with our daily lives we should never have tolerated before the war." The *Protocols* say:—"We will regulate by new laws the political life of our subjects as though they were parts of a machine. Such laws will gradually restrict all freedom and liberties allowed by the Gentiles."

Think of the number of Jews in the British Government and the number of secret communists (about 40) in the House of Commons and ask yourselves whether this has "just happened" or is the result of deliberate policy.

The following is extracted from a letter written by E. A. Leclair to *Vers Demain* and published on that author's responsibility on February 1, 1947:—

"Henry H. Klein, a Jew of some importance, former District Attorney for New York City, and a candidate for the office of Mayor of that city in 1933, wrote as follows in the *Chicago Women's Voice* in 1946:—

"The Protocols are both true and authentic, and the heads of World Zionism compose the Grand Sanhedrin which desires to seize world control. The Jews have driven me from the tribe . . . because I have denounced these sinister plans . . ."

"In 1946 *The American Hebrew* presented the following to its readers:—

"The sacrifice of Poland is quite as insignificant as the loss of thousands of American and British soldiers, inasmuch as it assures the triumph of world Jewry . . . Once it is established, chaotic misery will prepare the earth for Bolshevism, which in its turn will lead to the Supremacy of the Jewish world."

"And in his quite recent book, *The Jews*, the Jewish Professor T. Hosmer writes, in chapter 21, page 355:—

"The time has almost come when the Jew . . . will not tolerate any contact whatever between himself and those whom he has subjected, except when his scornful foot crushes the neck of a Gentile."

These accusations appear to me to be just and to describe exactly what is happening in the world today.

Is it not wise therefore to heed the warning which the *Protocols* contain?—R.G.

A vote of no confidence in Dr. Malan's Nationalist Government, proposed by General Smuts, the Opposition leader, was defeated by 78 to 71 at Capetown on January 30.

## Our Corrupted Bread

The announcement from the Ministries of Food and Health that the 'agene' process for whitening flour with nitrogen trichloride is to be stopped no doubt marks their realisation that the 'public' can scarcely be expected to continue to relish a loaf made of flour which demonstrably causes canine hysteria (or something worse) in dogs, and contains a poison causing nervous symptoms in cats and weakness and tremors in monkeys. In order to make the bread appear lighter and whiter 90 per cent. of the flour used in Great Britain is treated with nitrogen trichloride ('agene') which has been shown to combine with one of the proteins in wheat flour to form this toxic substance. This is called 'improving' the bread.

The statement said that a scientific commission comprising representatives of the Ministries of Health and Food, the Medical Research Council and the milling industry had been unable to find any evidence that agenised flour is in any way toxic to man, and that agenisation has not been proved to be injurious in any way to human health during the twenty-five years in which it has been practised. Is it, then, on no evidence and no grounds that this change is being made? Or is it that uncommon sense is being allowed to obtrude into the 'Scientific' conception of evidence that forbids consideration of the whole concerning itself only with fragments of the problem.

Common sense cannot help relating the pasty faces, uncomfortable and inefficient digestions and diminished vitality of 'the public' to the peculiarly 'sophisticated' food (their term) everyone is constrained to eat—bleached, agenised, preserved, tinned, cold storage food—anything but food that is fresh. (To be rationed food has to be distributed centrally, so how can it be fresh?) If 'science' disallows these observations as evidence, it may be that that explains something of the failure of 'Science.'

Do not, however, get away with the idea that you will now have flour that is simply flour: No indeed. 'Science' does not give in that easily. The Committee decided that 'to produce a loaf acceptable to the general public some form of improver must be used to safeguard its baking qualities.' (our emphasis). Chlorine dioxide is the benefactor and guard selected. It, and the machinery to use it, will have to be imported from the United States.

According to the *Daily Graphic*, Mr. David Lilienthal, retired U.S. Atomic Energy Commissioner, has offered to fly to Moscow before the U.S. builds a hydrogen bomb and discuss atomic control with Stalin.

## HERE AS THERE

(continued from page 3)

Party are going to resist the international groups working to destroy the British Empire, they must immediately start decentralising power. First and foremost, they must make it clear that Australian domestic policies are not going to be influenced in any way by the decisions of any of the international organisations to which Dr. Evatt and his associates tried to tie Australia. If Mr. Menzies is to be successful with his excellent policy of a sovereign and independent British Empire, he must make a break away from the internationalists. Failure to do this will lead to inevitable disaster."—*The New Times* (Melbourne).

## Remote Control

The following, which appeared in a Belfast newspaper, has been referred to by the *Sunday Dispatch*:—

"Sir,—After Belfast, Derry, and Limavady, Randalstown was the earliest area in Northern Ireland to have electricity. Since its inauguration in 1900, 50 years ago, there has not been one single major breakdown. That is not a bad record, and it has been equalled and beaten by hundreds of thousands of small, comprehensively-sized and individual undertakings of every kind all over the world.

"I sit framing this letter to you on a cold January morning, appropriately enough, by the light of a candle, and without heating. Beyond my window my native village lies black as the inside of Jonah's whale. This is the second failure of such feeble trickle of current as the community has had since the Electricity Board assumed control of the Randalstown supply a little over three weeks ago.

"I am not exercising my numbed fingers this morning in order to boast of past achievements, nor to precipitate a slanging-match with the immediately responsible executives of the Electricity Board. I am as aware of their present difficulties as I am of failure always to reach one hundred *per cent.* efficiency in the bad old times that have been so successfully blotted out in the blackness of this morning. I want to use the occasion rather to try and stir your readers to wake up to the danger of listening to the Socialist parrot cry of public ownership. There is no such thing as the public when it comes to the executive control of any functional activity; some individual, or effectively small group of individuals, always controls an undertaking. The healthy and sane community is that which disperses its productive economy in small units where the effective controllers are amenable to public opinion and, where possible, the threat of a transfer of custom.

"Nationalisation, in effect, is just one phase of the Big-Business-Socialist ramp, to avoid all that proper control by the consuming public on the sort of goods and services it wants and has a right to have. And the method adopted is to remove control to some more remote spot, where the controllers cannot be got at. None-the-less, we still have the remnant of our Parliamentary institutions, and I cannot think why the ratepayers of Randalstown don't get together and demand through their M.P. that the current be improved at once.

"It is terribly difficult to undo what has been accomplished by way of centralisation. The only way to stop the trend is to stop it on the principle that 'the best way to cut down a tree is to cut it down.' Electors must tell their representatives that they will have no more centralisation of control, and refuse to argue any individual case, threatening to throw him out if he lets any go through. Failing that, the individual's control over the circumstances of his life will become less and less, as the effective authority becomes more and more centralised and remote. And all the time real efficiency—that is, the actual supply to the consumer; not grandiose titles, and administrative buildings, and propaganda—will steadily decline.—Yours, *etc.*,

"NORMAN F. WEBB."

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## "Surplus" Farm Products

The Vancouver *News Herald* for January 23 states that the United States Agriculture Department tossed millions of dollars worth of government-owned surplus of farm products on the export market at prices below cost.

Corn, barley, oats, linseed oil, shelled peanuts, potatoes, flax-seed, dried beans, dried milk, dried eggs and Mexican canned meat were included.

Except for the Mexican meat, the products were acquired under farm price support programmes.

All the products were offered for less than the government paid for them, including storage and other costs.

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